

# **Oracle® Retail Service Layer**

Release Notes

Release 13.0

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- (i) the software component known as **ACUMATE** developed and licensed by Lucent Technologies Inc. of Murray Hill, New Jersey, to Oracle and imbedded in the Oracle Retail Predictive Application Server – Enterprise Engine, Oracle Retail Category Management, Oracle Retail Item Planning, Oracle Retail Merchandise Financial Planning, Oracle Retail Advanced Inventory Planning and Oracle Retail Demand Forecasting applications.
- (ii) the **MicroStrategy** Components developed and licensed by MicroStrategy Services Corporation (MicroStrategy) of McLean, Virginia to Oracle and imbedded in the MicroStrategy for Oracle Retail Data Warehouse and MicroStrategy for Oracle Retail Planning & Optimization applications.
- (iii) the **SeeBeyond** component developed and licensed by Sun Microsystems, Inc. (Sun) of Santa Clara, California, to Oracle and imbedded in the Oracle Retail Integration Bus application.
- (iv) the **Wavelink** component developed and licensed by Wavelink Corporation (Wavelink) of Kirkland, Washington, to Oracle and imbedded in Oracle Retail Store Inventory Management.
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- (vii) the software component known as **Adobe Flex**<sup>TM</sup> licensed by Adobe Systems Incorporated of San Jose, California, and imbedded in Oracle Retail Promotion Planning & Optimization application.
- (viii) the software component known as **Style Report**<sup>TM</sup> developed and licensed by InetSoft Technology Corp. of Piscataway, New Jersey, to Oracle and imbedded in the Oracle Retail Value Chain Collaboration application.
- (ix) the software component known as **WebLogic**<sup>TM</sup> developed and licensed by BEA Systems, Inc. of San Jose, California, to Oracle and imbedded in the Oracle Retail Value Chain Collaboration application.
- (x) the software component known as **DataBeacon**<sup>TM</sup> developed and licensed by Cognos Incorporated of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, to Oracle and imbedded in the Oracle Retail Value Chain Collaboration application.



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# Preface

A Release Notes document can include some or all of the following sections, depending upon the release:

- Overview of the release
- Functional, technical, integration, and performance enhancements
- Assumptions
- Fixed defects
- Known issues

## Audience

Release Notes are a critical communication link between Oracle Retail and its retailer clients. There are four general audiences for whom a Release Notes document is written:

- Retail clients who want to understand the contents of this release
- Staff who have the overall responsibility for implementing Oracle Retail Service Layer in their enterprise
- Business analysts who want high-level functional information about this release
- System analysts and system operation personnel who want high-level functional and technical content related to this release

## Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents in the Oracle Retail Service Layer Release 13.0 documentation set:

- *Oracle Retail Service Layer Installation Guide*
- *Oracle Retail Service Layer Programmer's Guide*

## Customer Support

<https://metalink.oracle.com>

When contacting Customer Support, please provide the following:

- Product version and program/module name
- Functional and technical description of the problem (include business impact)
- Detailed step-by-step instructions to re-create
- Exact error message received
- Screen shots of each step you take

## Review Patch Documentation

For a base release ("0" release, such as 12.0), Oracle Retail strongly recommends that you read all patch documentation before you begin installation procedures. Patch documentation can contain critical information related to the base release, based on new information and code changes that have been made since the base release.

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## Oracle Retail Documentation on the Oracle Technology Network

In addition to being packaged with each product release (on the base or patch level), all Oracle Retail documentation is available on the following Web site:

[http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/oracle\\_retail.html](http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/oracle_retail.html)

Documentation should be available on this Web site within a month after a product release. Note that documentation is always available with the packaged code on the release date.

## Conventions

**Navigate:** This is a navigate statement. It tells you how to get to the start of the procedure and ends with a screen shot of the starting point and the statement “the Window Name window opens.”

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**Note:** This is a note. It is used to call out information that is important, but not necessarily part of the procedure.

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This is a code sample  
It is used to display examples of code

A hyperlink appears like this.

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# Release Notes

## Overview

This document contains information about the changes that have been made to the Oracle Retail Service Layer (RSL) since the previous release.

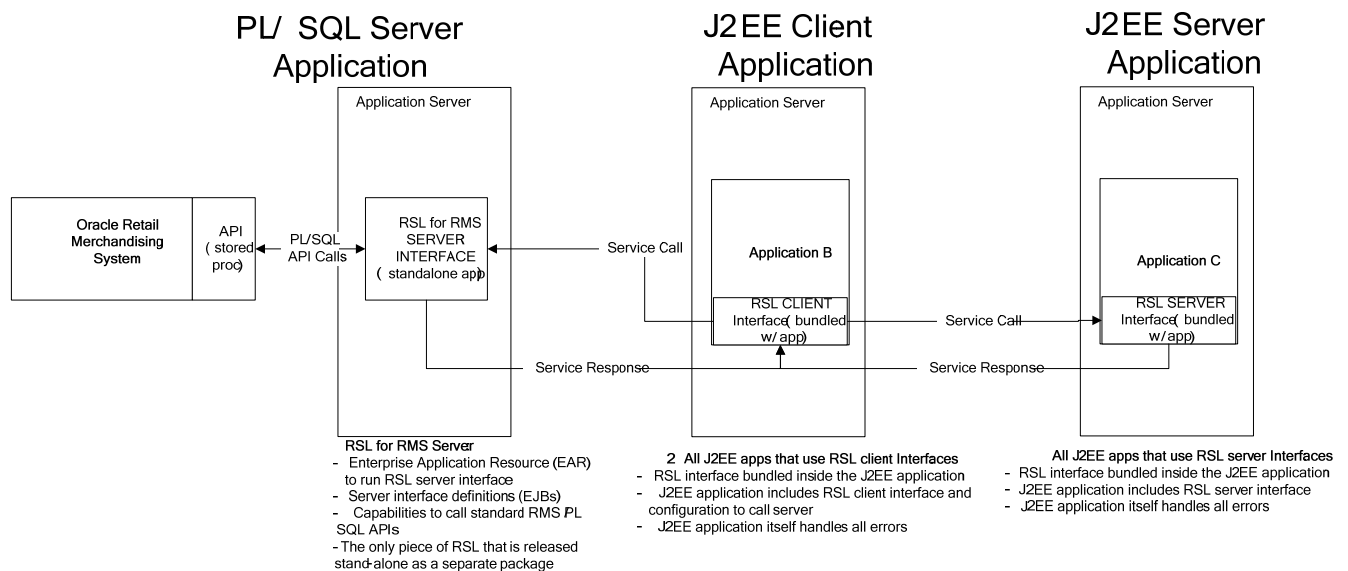
RSL provides a synchronous interface between a client application and a server application. The client application typically runs on a different computing host from the service. However, RSL allows for the service to be called internally in the same program or Java Virtual Machine as the client, without the need for code modification.

RSL works within the J2EE framework. All services are contained within an interface offered by a stateless session bean. To a client application, each service appears to be merely a method call.

Some Oracle Retail applications, such as RMS, are implemented in the PL/SQL language, which runs inside the Oracle database. These PL/SQL applications require RSL to run as a separate instance and as its own application. However, for applications that use RSL but do not use PL/SQL (that is, Oracle Retail Price Management and Oracle Retail Allocation), the RSL packages are bundled inside of, installed with, and run with the application. In these cases, RSL in effect becomes a part of the application.

RSL provides two different models for service providers. The model to use depends on the type of application to which the developer of the service provider is adding the RSL layer. For applications that follow the J2EE or simple Java architecture, a J2EE model is a better fit. An Oracle PL/SQL model is a better fit for applications that depend heavily on database business logic, such as applications based on Oracle Forms (RMS, for example).

The diagram below illustrates RSL processing.



## RSL Processing Overview

## Technical Enhancements

### Infrastructure and Integration Enhancements

Oracle Retail Store Inventory Management (SIM) and Oracle Retail Price Management (RPM) now run on Oracle Application Server (OAS) 10.1.3.3. RSL 13.0 incorporates required changes so that this version of RSL also runs on OAS 10.1.3.3.

#### Oracle Application Server

The following updates apply to RSL 13.0:

- Support for Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.3.3) in the RSLforRMS server PAK.

Component	Component Version	Comments
Oracle Application Server	10.1.3.3	RSLforRMS standalone only

#### Certification Matrixes with Oracle Retail Applications

The following is a list of Oracle Retail products certified with this version of RSL:

Oracle Retail Application	Oracle Retail Application Version
Oracle Retail Merchandising System (RMS)	13.0.0
Oracle Retail Price Management (RPM)	13.0.0

### Automated Installation in UNIX Environments

A new installation tool is available to install RSL in UNIX environments. This tool is Java-based and automates the deployment of the RSLforRMS Java EE application to the Oracle Application Server.

For installation instructions, see the *Oracle Retail Service Layer Installation Guide*.

### Deliverable/Package Summary

The following are the deliverable packages and their content, with a brief explanation of each one. Packages denoted as (internal release) are delivered to other Oracle Retail application teams to distribute with their software and are not standalone packages; packages denoted as (external release) are standalone enterprise applications that include an installer:

#### **rsclientpak1300forrms1300\_eng\_ga.tar (internal release):**

Provides API calls that developers integrate into their applications. Contains APIs and dependencies for calling RMS services.

- **rs.jar:** Core RSL classes.
- **rs-rms-access.jar:** Classes that wrap the functionality to call the remote RMS services. Application developers interact with RSL through these classes. These classes hide all the communication infrastructure, so that client application developers can use them just as they would use any other simple Java class. The wrapper interfaces were provided as the old mechanism to wrap the actual interfaces, and these will not be provided for new interfaces (for example, LocPO) from now on.
- **jndi\_providers.xml:** JNDI configuration file with host and port information to contact the RMS services. It needs to be configured with correct values for the environment.



- `service_flavors.xml`, `services_rsl.xml`: Configuration files used by RSL core classes to contact RMS services. These are already configured and do not require environment-specific changes.

**rslpak1300forrms1300\_eng\_ga.tar (external release):**

Standalone enterprise application that provides services for RMS that can be called by client applications.

- `rsl-rms.ear`: Enterprise application that contains an implementation of RMS services.
- `ojdbc14.jar`: Oracle JDBC driver classes.
- `*.sql`: Oracle object declarations to be imported into the database.
- `commons-logging.properties`, `log4j.dtd`, `log4j.xml`, `service_flavors.xml`, `services_rsl.xml`: Configuration files used by RSL core classes and services. No user configuration is required.
- `rsl-installer.sh`: This file is required to successfully install the enterprise application.

**rslclientpak1300forrpm1300\_eng\_ga.tar (internal release):**

Provides API calls that developers integrate into their applications. Contains APIs and dependencies for calling RPM services.

- `rsl.jar`: Core RSL classes.
- `rsl-pricemgt-access.jar`: Classes that wrap the functionality to call the remote RPM services. Application developers interact with RSL through these classes. The wrapper interfaces were provided as the old mechanism to wrap the actual interfaces, and these will not be provided for new interfaces (for example, `LocPO`) from now on.
- `jndi_providers.xml`: JNDI configuration file with host and port information to contact the RPM services. It needs to be configured with correct values for the environment.
- `service_flavors.xml`, `services_rsl.xml`: Configuration files used by RSL core classes to contact RMS services. These are already configured and do not require environment-specific changes.

**rslpak1300forrpm1300\_eng\_ga.tar (internal release):**

Implements RPM services for other client applications to call. Distributed inside RPM.

- `rsl.jar`: Core RSL classes.
- `rsl-pricemgt-access.jar`: Classes that wrap the functionality to call the remote RPM services. Application developers interact with RSL through these classes. The wrapper interfaces were provided as the old mechanism to wrap the actual interfaces, and these will not be provided for new interfaces (for example, `LocPO`) from now on.

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**Note:** Source code for RSL is not provided.

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